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of the topic. Thus the space given to cattle is less than two pages; but the part of cattle in the economy of Central Europe, the marked differences between these animals in the Baltic peninsula, on the North German plain, and among the central mountain pastures, with the differing purposes for which cattle are reared, are clearly brought out; and the effect of the sparsity or abundance of natural productions upon the trade relations with other lands is shown.

Chapters XII to XVIII inclusive are given to a more detailed treatment of the countries. The value of these chapters is heightened by the fact that the dominating note is the influence of the geographic environment upon the development and the material position of the various peoples. Cause and effect are everywhere closely united. The natural influences that have tended to turn the energies of the Swiss very largely into industrial channels, the water-power that gives its support to the cotton trade of Northeastern Switzerland, the topography which in that republic has nurtured the development of several independent and competing centres of intellectual and material exchange; the position of Budapest, close to the mountain regions whence come its wood and ores, its wines and building stone, and overlooking the immeasurable plains on the east, whose cereals, cattle, and horses are brought hither to market, all of which have fostered the blossoming of Budapest into one of the finest of modern cities, are examples of Dr. Partsch's able treatment of the anthropogeographic aspects of Central Europe. The volume is concluded with chapters on water and rail communication and conditions of national defence, followed by a copious index.

Each chapter in the book ends with a list of authorities in which those portions of their writings bearing especially upon the topic of the chapter are indicated. Dr. Partsch's manuscript was found to be too long for publication in an English series, and it was therefore abridged in the translation. It will be published in German in the original form.

A Guide to Belfast and the Counties of Down and Antrim. Prepared for the Meeting of the British Association by the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club. The Linenhall Press, Belfast, 1902.

Since 1874 specially-prepared guide books have usually been adjuncts of the Annual Meetings of the British Association. The topics in each hand-book are prepared by experts, and the result is a work that is very useful to the members of the Association and

also to the general public. The present hand-book describes and illustrates with many pictures the history, trade, agriculture, geology, botany, zoology, and archæology of Belfast and the adjoining counties. It will serve for years as a standard work of reference on the district. Three fine maps are included—a topographic and road map and geologic and archæologic maps.

Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States. In five volumes. Compiled from official papers by J. George Scott, F.R.G.S. Assisted by J. P. Hardiman. Printed by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Rangoon, 1900-1901.

The five volumes of this work contain more than 3,000 pages. Part I (2 volumes) is devoted to the geography, geology, history, religion, resources, and past and present systems of government. All information is given in great detail, from Burmese sources, in matters relating to the reigns of King Mindôn and King Thibaw, but chiefly from official reports, including those of members of the Geological Survey of India. The history supplied by Burmese writers is a curious document, giving little attention to events outside of the capital. It is worthy of preservation as showing the way in which the Burmese thought history should be recorded and for the light it throws upon the character and life of the last two kings of Upper Burma and the doings at their courts. Part II (3 volumes) is a Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States. It is reasonable to infer from the following typical paragraphs that no hamlet in the country has escaped mention:

HPA HSÖ.—A village in the Man Sang circle of the Northern Shan State of South Hsen Wi. It had in March, 1892, nine houses, with forty inhabitants. . . . The villagers cultivate lowland paddy.

KAK LÖN.—A Yang Lam village in the Man Hpai circle of the Northern Shan State of South Hsen Wi, situated in the rolling country west of the Loi Kawng peak. There were eight houses in March, 1892, with thirty-nine inhabitants, who cultivated hill-rice and cotton.

Important towns, rivers, mountains, etc., receive detailed treatment. Forty-three pages, for example, are given to Mandalay and the district around it. The Gazetteer contains a vast amount of information that cannot readily be obtained elsewhere, and this enhances its value as a reference book.

Le Japon, politique, économique et social. Par Henry Dumolard, pp. viii+342. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, 1903.

During the three years Mr. Dumolard lived in Japan he had special advantages, both as Professor of French Law at the Uni-